The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6816.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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Ten lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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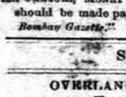
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ "
In the Native Language, double the above
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Censures, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo for Liverpool, London, and Havre, via Marseilles.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £60; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £35; 2nd class £24.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Ted, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Heilbutte & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Conway, will be despatched to Liverpool, on or about 7th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 10th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, 3,113 tons, and 600 H.P., Captain J. CURLING, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped for their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by 8 or 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the 10th day of January.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

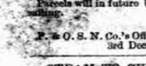
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c.; particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. T. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, 1,723 tons, and 300 H.P., Captain W. BLAKE, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no advance will be allowed on any class of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on the day of sailing.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th December 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIÂ SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 15th instant.)

THE s.s. PARAGUAY, 1,170 tons register, W. G. WILLIAMS, Commander.

This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For rates of Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th November 1870.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIÂ SUEZ CANAL.

THE favorite steamer HIBERNIA, Captain PRYCE, 1,150 tons Register, 220 H.P. (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

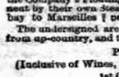
To Suez..... } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be
To Malta..... } had at most rate rates on board.
Liverpool..... }

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of transit), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARE FRASSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and numerous Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Children.	Without Wines.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£	£
" Suez	£ 40	£ 25	£ 8	£ 3
" Port Said	£ 42	"	£ 8	"
" Marseilles	£ 55	"	£ 14	"
Children under three and under ten years of age, half fare.				

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 25 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both European and Native Stewards.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

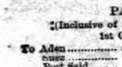
In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain MARTINO, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.



THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain CROCCO' 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th December.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£32	£15	£8	
" Suez	36	22	8	
" Port Said	36	24	9	Wines.
" Alexandria	36	25	9-10	Exclusive of
" Messina	45	30	12	Including
" Naples	47	33	13	
" Leghorn	50	34	14	
" Genoa	50	34	14	
" Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the southernmost Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

NOTICE.—Ship DON QUIXOTE, Captain W. H. N. LOSS, has arrived from Calcutta. Consignees of the said vessel are requested to PAY the FREIGHTS to the undersigned, and to take an immediate delivery of their Cargo, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expence of the Consignees, and are further requested, that Captain NEILSON will not be responsible for any of the packages after it leaves the ship's deck.

COWASJEE and NUSSERWANJEE, DUBASHES.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
" VENICE	" 128	" 88	" PARIS	" 203	" 150-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

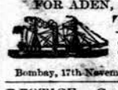
STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 21st December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers. Rate £30. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 9th December 1870.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, AND JEDDAH.



THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the above Ports on or about 29th December. For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship HOOGLY, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS for delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concern.d.

Bombay, 7th December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per French Ship CANNANORE, Captain PATROUILLEAU, from Calcutta, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

AURORA.—SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES per AURORA are informed that the undersigned is in Bombay for the purpose of making enquiries regarding the various shipments by this vessel. Persons desirous of having their shipments examined into and reported on, are invited to communicate with the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

C. P. WILSON,
Special Officer, London Salvage Association.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.		1	Rug with straps.
2 " Under Vests.		1	Hold-all.
1 " Linen Collars.		1	Leggings Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.		1	Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.		2	Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.		1	Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.		1	Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.		1	Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.		1	Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.		1	Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.		1	Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.		1	Lot of Overland Trunks.

RETURN FARES.—First-Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 23, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COPPERSMITH STREET NEAR BHOLESHWAR.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th day of December 1870, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, with the consent of the Mortgagee in Re Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee an Insolvent, the whole of his right, Title and Interest in the following Landed Property viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house and stable standing thereon, situated outside of the Fort in Comptonbath Street, containing by admeasurement about 91 square yards be the same little more or less assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 297, and held by Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3995, bounded as follows:—on the north by the house of Sorabji Framji Amjee, on the south by Co-partnith Street, east by Coppersmith Shops, and on the west by Sweeper's Passage and house of Ahamed Buggomjiee.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, or to the undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in Advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

A NOVELTY IN NATIVE DRAMA!

SATURDAY, 10TH DECEMBER, 1870.

THE PERSIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.

Under the auspices of Respectable Gentlemen.

THE WELL-KNOWN DRAMA OF

ROOSTUM AND BURJOR

Will be represented in Persian Character and Language: Followed by a version in Gujerathi Verse.

The Combatants will appear on horse-back on the Stage.

The Sun will be seen rising and setting.

To be concluded with a highly amusing and Laughable Farce in Hindustani.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at the "Jami-Jamshed" and "Chabuk" Offices, and at the Theatre.

A BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Performance to commence at 8-30 P.M.

DADABHOY SORABJI FRAMJI PATEL, Hon. Secretary.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000.

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Directors.

John Cotton, Esq., M.P. | H. R. Fuller, Esq., M.P.
John Dunn, Esq., M.P. | The Hon. J. Hodgkiss, M.L.C.

Chairman—W. TOWNSEND, Esq.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Company at Bombay, are now prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current Rate of Premium.

STENHOUSE & Co.

NOTICE.—GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES intended to be enforced for payment of Interest in London should be SENT IN to THIS OFFICE not later than 3 P.M. the DAY BEFORE the MAIL CLOSES. An additional fee of Annas Eight for each Note will be charged on all Notes sent in after 3 P.M. and up to 8 P.M., after which hour no Notes will be received.

W. FRASER, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of Public Debt Office, New Bank of Bombay, Limited, 9th December 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship WENHAM CASTLE, Captain H. DAVIS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS immediately to take delivery of their respective Goods; failing which, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees. Captain DAVIS will not be responsible for any of the packages after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART LATHAM & Co., Agents Ship Wennington.

Bombay, 5th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CANNING, Captain EGERTY, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods without delay; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain EGERTY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co., Agents Ship Canning.

NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOARD of DIRECTORS have THIS DAY made a CALL of FOUR ANNAS per SHARE on the Shares in the Capital of this Company, on which only Rs. 3-4 per Share have hitherto been paid, the same to be paid to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, in Calcutta or Bombay, on or before FRIDAY, the 23rd day of December 1870.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all sums remaining unpaid in respect of the said Call after the said 23rd day of December next.

By order of the Board,
HERBERT HEATH, Secretary.

Offices, 35A, Moorgate Street, London, 28th October 1870.

ORANGE QUININE WINE,

Either unmixed, or diluted with Iced Sodawater as an ordinary beverage, is an agreeable and useful preventive of ague, low fever, and periodic disorders of similar type.

Single Bottles, each, Cash Rs. 2; Credit Rs. 2-4.
Double " " " 3; " " 3-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, all ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messrs. Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Fa. r Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Velvets, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
French Merinos, all shades, 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Re 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Petticoats, from Rs 7 to 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Cambrics, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Re 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace set, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Re 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Re 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 25, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Bertha and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored, Rs 18 each.
Honiton Lace Handkerchief, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 30 per dozen.
Ladies' Short Kid Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 5 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c., &c., Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 80 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Bebbe, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 43 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 60, 75, to 85.
Velvet and Satin Bridal Veils, from Rs 30 to 35.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 1.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Sibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 3 each.
Woollen Hoods for Infants, Rs 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes, made to Measure, from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for boarding wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, collored, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, colored, from Rs 5 to 9 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Rs 1-8 each.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 18 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 8 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Rope, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Chintzes and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs, Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crape, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Bonnet Crapes.
Mourning Muslin and Crepe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Ties, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and Black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuka Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletis, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Resterer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Dyes.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Plumes, and Tips in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MCCABE'S WATCHES

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE

NOTICES.

MR. F. SAUQUET is admitted as PARTNER in our Firm.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAGOO JAIRAZ CEASED to be a PARTNER in the Firm of Messrs. DEWA GUNGADHUR and Co. on the 30th day of October 1870.

DEWA GUNGADHUR & Co.,
THUCKER RAGOO JAIRAZ.

BLASTING POWDER.—TENDERS WANTED by the undersigned, up to noon of 15th December, for SUPPLYING BLASTING POWDER at Cooke Hill. For particulars, &c., apply to

GLOVER & COMPANY.

Nesbit Lane, Byculla, 8th Dec. 1870.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be HELD, in the Town Hall, THIS DAY SATURDAY the 10th instant, at 5 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,
H. BIRDWOOD,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 1st December 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLENNERHASSETT, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the STRIPPING, CAULKING (up to metal line), and re-metalling (not including cost of metal, but including all other materials, dock rent, labour, and attendance expenses), of the ship LOUISA, expected to arrive in Bombay shortly. A separate estimate is also required for simply Docking and Un-docking, Shoring and Unshoring the ship, examining and patching the metal of the said ship, including dock rent, but not including cost of metal. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th December 1870.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the

WAR IN FRANCE,

the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD, at No. 2, Nyk Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 10th December next, at 3 P.M. to consider and approve the LIQUIDATOR'S ACCOUNT showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of, which will be laid before the Meeting.

HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA, Liquidator.

Bombay, 8th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held THIS DAY, in accordance with the Advertisement dated 2nd November 1870, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this Meeting be ADJOURNED till 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 10th January 1871."

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

IN accordance with the above, a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, 10th January 1871, at which the RESOLUTIONS already advertised WILL BE PROPOSED.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders of the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received, up to the 10th proximo, for the SUPPLIES of STORES required during the next year.

Particulars as to the quantities and qualities of materials required may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Borce Bunder.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 25th November 1870.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN EXTENSION TO KISTNA.

THE Public are hereby informed that PASSENGERS and GOODS are booked to the Kistna Station, about half a mile on the north or Bombay side of the Kistna River.

Mr. WILLIAM ROSE has arrangements made for conveying Passengers in a Bullock Cart, or in a Palkee, between the Station and the north bank of the Kistna River for one Rupee and a half, and between the Station and Raichore for Rs. 8, and between the Station and South or Bombay side of the Toongabudra River for Rs. 15 for each Vehicle—not Small Articles as can be placed in the vehicle being carried free. Other Luggage to be charged for at the same rates as per Goods.

Good will also be conveyed at a charge of Rs. 6 per ton between the Kistna Station and Raichore, and at Rs. 11 per ton between the Station and the north bank of the Toongabudra River.

The Company do not accept any risk or responsibility beyond the Kistna Station, to which place only they book Passengers and Goods; but for the convenience of the Public they will collect for Mr. Rose the amount of his charges for the conveyance of Goods beyond that place, and will hand it over with the Goods to Mr. Rose if consigned to him at the Station with directions as to the place of destination.

Passengers proceeding to Raichore of the Toongabudra can get across the River by the conveyance Mr. Rose has built and manned, and Mail Carts can be obtained from that point to the nearest Railway Station by arrangement with the Post Office authorities.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th November 1870.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. This Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

Branches:

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms, if to be remitted by the Bank's own draft on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Colabas and Mazagons at Rs. 1,605 and 1,025, respectively, for cash. Spinning shares remain firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,00	100	all	2 p.c.	Agra Bank	95
22,00	1,000	all	9 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
12,00	500	all	9 p.c.	Ditto of Bombay New	667
12,000	500	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Ins. Issue	166½
3,200	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1,600
80,000	250	all	9 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
6,000	275	all	12 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	860
4,000	200	all	Nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.c.	National Bank of India	114
1,500	450	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	415

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18.2.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New Debentures	126
—	£ 0	13.10.2	do.	Do.	...
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	19.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,605
6,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	157
1,750	2,000	2.0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,025
1,900	2,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	285

PRESS COMPANIES

150	6,000	2,850	250 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,350
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albion Co. Kurrachee	700
200	3,250	650	Nil.	Allahabad Press Co.	480
150	12,000	11,000	833 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	all	25 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,275
200	500	all	30 do.	Do. New	170
500	4,500	all	900 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	6,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,353
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,030
200	1,000	all	Nil.	Hyderabad Press Co.	2,351
200	5,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	4,800
1,000	500	200	27 do.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	200	35	25 do.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	375
120	1,000	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
250	1,000	750	75 do.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
250	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Wynnerally Press Co.	1,150
400	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250
600	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,450
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
100	1,000	all	25 do.	Bombay United	1,025
180	150	all	...	Bunch Mills	200
200	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,375
750	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,750
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,080
300	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,200
400	1,500	1,200	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	775
1,000	50	all	8p.c.	Mechanics' Fire Co.	50
500	1,000	800	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	7th Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
5	19	Do. China	1
250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
		East India Bank's	1
20	13 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	68 May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	3,375 Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	65
	1,500	514 ...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do.	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	99 Rs.
Do.	10 days' sight	100 per
Do.	30 days' sight	99d.
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	10 days' sight	99¼
China	30 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114
Five per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1865-66	103
10 years' Debenture Loan	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-5
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—6TH DECEMBER 1870.

The market for Government Securities was firm. Some 4 per cents. sold in the forenoon at Rs. 97-14 or 2-2 discount, and towards the afternoon, upwards of half a lakh found a buyer at Rs. 98 or 2 discount.

A small amount of 4½ per cents. was brought in the market and readily placed at Rs. 103-10, while 5 per cents. of 1856-57 only obtained Rs. 104-12!

In Shares the following sales were reported:—

2 Goosery Cotton Mill Co.'s shares, at R. 212.

Fort Canning Land Investment &c., Co.'s shares in Liquidation, at Rs. 26½ for cash and Rs. 235 for forward deliveries.

—*Englishman.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 3rd Dec., 1870.

Open 1,258 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	88,216 11 8
Merchandise	2,15,504 5 5
Electric Telegraph	899 14 0
Earth Trains	2,166 4 0
Total Rs.	3,06,807 3 1
Corresponding week last year open 873 miles ... Total Rs.	2,93,470 4 0
Increase	10,336 15 1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 9.

Adam, Captain and Adjutant, Bombay 22nd Regiment N. I., from leave from Malligaum.

Horne, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Shebbeare, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Hogg, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Ootacamund.

Roe, Colonel, Madras Army, on duty, from Madras.

St. Hill, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Madras.

Forster, Major, Military Secretary, on duty, from Madras.

McCleverty H. E., Lieutenant-General, Madras Army, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 9.

Hogg, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, December 6.)

The Honourable William Holloway is to officiate as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras during the absence of the Honorable Sir C. H. Scotland, Kt., or until further orders.

Mr. John Robert Kindersley, of the Madras Civil Service, is to officiate as Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras during the absence of the Honourable C. Collette on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. H. F. Wilson, Assistant Conservator in charge of South Canara Forests, three months' sick leave.

Mr. Francis Brandt, extension of leave for six months on medical certificate (under sanction of the Secretary of State for India, without prejudice to his appointment as under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

The Commissary of the Diocese has granted the Reverend W. H. Powell, Chaplain of Calicut, privilege to reside for three months, from the 8th Dec.

Mr. William Molle Cadell to officiate as Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent in Travancore during the employment of Mr. Morris on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. William McQuhae to officiate as Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly during the employment of Mr. Cadell on other duty, or until further orders—To join immediately.

Mr. Francis Henry Woodroffe to officiate as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras during the employment of Mr. Whites on other duty, or until further orders—To join on being relieved by Mr. Wilson.

The Reverend Thomas Arthur Cooper Pratt, M. A., to be Chaplain of Bellarum and Dhudderghaut.

The Reverend Barry O'Meara Deane, B.A., Chaplain of North Black Town, to be Chaplain of Wellington.

The Reverend Francis George Lys, M.A., to be Chaplain of North Black Town.

Mr. Charles Thomas Longley, Collector and Magistrate of Salem, and Mr. William Ingle Locklar, to be Lay Trustees of the Church at Yercaud.

Mr. William Southey Whiteside, Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, to be Lay Trustee of the Church at Chittoor.

Mr. John Bradshaw, B.A., to be Head Master for the Provincial School at Rajahmundry, vice Mr. Ormsby.

Major George Bligh Bowen, Acting Commissioner of Police, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the British Medical Service, pending the arrival from England of Inspector-General S. Currie:—

Deputy Inspector-General R. C. Elliot, C.B., to act as Inspector-General, vice Hadaway, removed to the Half-Pay List, and is to reflect from the 18th November 1870.

Surgeon-Major T. C. O'Leary, M.B., in medical charge of the D. B. Horse Royal Horse Artillery, to act as Deputy Inspector-General, Presidency Circle, with effect from the date he assumed charge of the office, vice Elliot.

Captain W. D. B. Ketchen, Cavalry General List, to act as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Rutherford to act as Commandant of the Madras Volunteer Guards until further orders, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Drury.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels from the dates specified against their names having completed 20 years' service—

Majors Arthur Jacob Macgrainey, 3rd December 1870, James Michael, 10th December 1870, Andrew Robert Clephane, 29th December 1870, Robert Griffith Lewis, 29th December 1870.

To be Majors from the dates specified against their names, having completed 20 years' service—

Captains John Shaw Steuart, and William Peyton, 9th December 1870, John Alfred Ellis, 10th December 1870, Henry Edward Mottet and Georg Nesbitt Stephens, 20th December 1870.

To be Captains from the dates specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service—

Lieutenants Hopton Scott Stewart, 4th December 1870, William French, Robert Bullock, Edmund Samuel Ludlow, Henry Porteous, Charles John Birch Harris, Robert Fleming Doig, Albert Willoughby Foord, and Henry Albany Hammond, 11th December 1870.

Lieutenant William Stenhouse, 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, having completed 3 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet from the 11th December 1870 subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Colonel G. Rowland-on, Acting Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from date of depar ure.

Lieutenant Colonel G. P. B. Shirard, Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate, Mysore Division, furlough for two years and to embark from Madras.

Major T. R. Church, of the Staff Corps, Acting Superintendent and Adjutant for Army Clothing, furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

Captain P. Burgess, of the Staff Corps, attached 33rd Regiment Native Infantry, furlough medical certificate or six months, and to embark from Madras.

Captain J. A. Richmond, of the Staff Corps, Subassistant Commissary-General on probation, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department in G.O.G.G. No. 53 of 1864.

The date of admission on the Madras Establishment, of Her Majesty's 59th Foot, is the 30th October 1870, and not the 1st November, as notified in G. O. G. N., 313, dated 15th November 1870.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Dec. 7.)

Mr. R. J. Written, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, North-Western Provinces, to officiate as Collector of Customs, Agra, during the absence on deputation of Mr. William Oswald Bell, or until further orders.

Mr. S. P. Bond to officiate in medical charge of the Civil Station of Oral.

The services of Lieut.-Col. Charles Basil Gibbons Bacon are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore.

One month's leave of absence, preparatory to furlough on E. P. pay, is granted to Major William Jackson, S.C. Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from the date he may avail himself thereof.

Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Allahabad Division, Public Works, is reduced to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Messrs. C. H. Croudace, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and W. P. Trotter Supervisor, 2nd grade, are posted to the Agra District State Railway.

Mr. A. Atkinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Bouland Inbur Division, Ganges Canal, to the Eastern Ganges Canal.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH DECEMBER.

London...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre.....	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland ..Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool vin Suez Canal		£4 5s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25-0-0 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,	
Calcutta ..Salt		Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Ethiopia (s)	Scott	Calcutta, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Futtah Sultan	Nacoda	Aden, Jeddah and Hoodooda

The ship The Foundling, Varian, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Arabia, to Trieste and Genoa.

Steamer Malta, to Aden and Suez.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 5 Alfas ..... Russel ..... Liverpool, Aug. 16.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Paraguay (s), 4 cases hope, Jeewanjee & Co.; 9 bales brown paper, M. J. N. Tata.

Sam Monlal, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Girvan, 1 case sewing machine, Carr Brothers.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Adriatic (s), 2,289 tons coal, W. Nicol & Co.

Brazilian (s), 5 cases cheese, Jamsetjee Jehangierjee; 17 cases paper, The Bombay United S. and W. Company; 4 cases cutlery, G. Triandafullder & Co.

Timaha (s), 4 cases cutlery, H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

Caranjah, 4 barrels pork, Captain Varian.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Cannanore, 150 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Hindostan (s), 1 case printing books, Grindlay, Groom & Co.

Behar (s), 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

FROM ADEN.

Arabia (s), 1 box silver coin, Gaddum & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH DECEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan (s), 150 pieces E. teath, Shurreff Durveas; 1 bale cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.; 13 bales goat skins, and 26 bales sheep skins, Surasdin Mercar & Co; 21 bags pepper, Black, Behren Brothers.

Arabia (s), 8 bales cow hides, Volkart Brothers.

Parana, 10 packages coffee, 26 packages horns, and 3 packages peacock feathers, G. H. Nanjee.

Saladin, 10 cases fishmaws, Khaekbhoy Nanjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Paraguay (s), 109 bales wool, Callianjee Petamber; 25 bales wool, Balabhoy Vijbhookun; 185 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 125 bales cotton Vurdhman Poonsey & Co.; 22 bales cotton, Hoosjee Khelsee; 93 bales cotton, Thomas Steuart & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Mozarbhoy Vishbookun; 30 bales wool, Mogjee Ramjee.

Historian (s), 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales wool, Dhurumsey Moolje.

Victoria Cross, 111 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 50 bales cotton, Hoosjee Rattonsee; 11 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

Hindostan (s), 3 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Ellen Bates, 32 bales cotton, Royese Amerchund; 300 bales cotton, Guneshdas Nursingdass; 95 bales cotton, Himmutmul Joovarmull; 72 bales cotton, Ramsarun Dewdut; 25 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Balkamah, 15 bales cotton, Himmutmull Joovarmull.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindostan (s), 9 casks plantation coffee, A. Tait.

Arabia (s), 140 bales cotton, H. Glason & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Arabia (s), 300 bales cotton, H. Glason & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Glason & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets will, until further notice, leave Bombay on every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 A.M.

After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The following Telegram has been received from His Majesty's Post Master General, dated London, the 28th November 1870:—

"British Packet from Alexandria on 26th December and thence forward will go to Brindisi instead of Marseilles. Single rate on letters for England will be reduced to one shilling from same date. No reduction on papers."

The mail referred to above as leaving Alexandria on the 26th December corresponds with that leaving Bombay on the 10th December, and letters sent thereby will be chargeable at the reduced rate of postage.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondences forwarded "vis Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, will be as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondences forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

H. S. Bullaird, Esq.	Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
J. Cameron, Esq.	A. C. Moore, Esq., (Hon. Treasurer).
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	R. G. Oxenham, Esq.
G. Foggo, Esq.	T. F. Pugnett, Esq.
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Rev. C. Gildea.	General Tremenheere, C. B.
W. H. Havelock, Esq.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Rev. C. F. H. Johnston.	
Ven Archdeacon Leigh Lyte.	

The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board:—Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona; Pensioners' School, Poona; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and as both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HARRISON—WESTMORLAND—December 6th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell Charles Vizard Harrison, Esq., of Jubbulpore to Anne, eldest daughter of the late J. W. Westmorland, Esq., of Sandal Magna, near Wakefield.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

HUDSON—December 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr Edward F. Hudson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MARK—BUNCOMBE—December 6th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. M. Lavert, B.A., Edwin William Mark, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Robert Buncombe, Esq., of South Kensington, London.

DEATH.

McDONALD—December 5th, at No. 9, Jorataloa Street, Calcutta, after a long and protracted illness, Mrs. Cecil McDonald, relict of the late Daniel McDonald, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 59 years, 1 month, and 4 days.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

SHORT—December 1st, at Woodlands, Shevaroys, of dysentery, Isabella Martin, aged 6 months and 18 days, the infant daughter of Captain E. R. Short.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—December 3rd, at Lahore, the wife of Major W. G. Davies, of a daughter.

GILSFURD—Dec mber 4th, at Baitool, Central Provinces, the wife of Major Gissford, Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

PEDDIE—December 5th, at Allahabad, the wife of Graham Peddie, C.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUNBAR—MAXWELL—November 28th, at Christ's Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. J. Burn, James MacDonald Dunbar, to Charlotte Jane, second daughter of Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Cawnpore.

DEEDES—BARROW—December 5th, at Christ's Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. W. Ellis, assisted by the Rev. B. Morrell Herbert George Deedes, Esq., Major, 60th Rifles, second son of the late William Deedes, Esq., M. P. of Landlin Park, Hythe, Kent, to Rosie Elinor, old st daughter of Major-General Barrow, C.B., Financial Commissioner of Oudh.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

THE operations on the Loire are now made clear by the telegram of the 4th December, which has been so long on the road. Preceding telegrams accounted for the French left wing and centre, composed of the 16th and 15th Corps—they were defeated by the Duke of Mecklenburgh on the 2nd of December and driven back to Orleans. The other corps, the 17th, is now disposed of, it went down before the onset of Prince Charles. Thus, as we anticipated, the action was fought on the whole line, and every French corps north of the Loire was engaged. The Germans moved by the two great roads, thrust the French back to Orleans, and finally over the river; taking in the actions 77 guns and 10,000 prisoners! Whether Prince Charles will follow up his advantage must depend on the probability of fresh sorties from Paris. It is at Paris that the main question must be solved; and Paris now knows that the Loire army has been defeated. The business of Prince Charles is to contain the French army on the Loire, defeat its forward movements, interrupt its organization, and prevent it from relieving Paris. After Paris has fallen the French armies in the field will not be able to hold out against resolute operations. The Parisians will probably make one or more fresh sorties; but first they will have to recover from the heavy blows dealt them last week. The pressure of scarcity, not only scarcity of food, but fuel and forage in Paris has now become severe. Their supplies of fresh meat and coal are exhausted. Paris is a city without gas. Their stock of firewood and charcoal is greatly reduced, almost gone, in short, but we are informed that they have plenty of corn. If Paris holds out beyond the new year it will show great endurance under cruel privation.

Meantime King William has become Emperor of Germany; and a great title, extinguished by Napoleon I, in the heart of Germany, is restored under the walls of Paris and bestowed on a descendant of the vanquished at Jena!

THE name of Prince Albert will probably go down to posterity as the inventor of the greatest "advertising medium" of this or any other age, the International Exhibition. Lauded as the herald of a peaceful era, the first extensive Fair was quickly followed by the *coup d'état*, the Napoleonic Empire, and an era or War, whereof the present conflict exhibits the latest but not the last scene. In leed, the grand tragic dramas we have witnessed since 1851 in Europe, Asia, America, afford a flaming commentary on the boasted progress of the species celebrated in that memorable but utterly delusive year. Nevertheless the invention of Monster Exhibitions was a real hit; many nations, or rather projectors in many nations, saw their opportunity, and the Emperor Napoleon himself resolved to rival the fame of the Great and Good. *His* Exhibition of 1867 was the climax of what, we suppose, we must call his glory; and to him the most effective part of it was the array of Princes, Kings, Emperors who gathered round him in his Sacred City of Pleasure, and enabled him, in a different fashion, to imitate the scenes visible at Erfurt and Dresden more than half a century before. The Exhibition mania spread to India, broke out, on this side, at Akola, at Broach, at Kurrachee; tried, but happily failed, to break out in Bombay; and now threatens to break out here again, with, we trust, the like ill success. But in London, where it has some *raison d'être*, the mania, like the old French Convention, sits *en permanence*; and well it may be, for there is not only the standing Commission of 1851 to keep it alive, there is Sacred Majesty moved by enduring affection, and the not less potent Cole, C. B., who must be active in order to justify his existence, and his eminent place in the midst of things in general. By virtue of these agencies, and of the quantum of utility, whatever that may be, latent or patent in these shows, the International Exhibition, no longer intermittent, has become an annual! One hoped that it might be like the aloe; it has become like the sunflower. In that part of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, which used to be called Brompton, but is now unwarrantably raised to the dignity of South Kensington, that part sacred, in a manner, to the exploits of Prince Albert, but formerly famous as the abode of less virtuous folk, there an Exhibition will annually bloom—a place of study for a few, an advertising exchange for the many, a lounge for the idle multitude. The "season" will have one more attraction, and the value of property roundabout, the provident investments of the Prince Consort included, will rise in the market. But we shall hear no more gabble about Exhibitions being a proof that the millenium is nigh.

India, of course, is invited to compete; a central committee and local committees have been appointed; and no doubt they will work hard to secure collections worthily representing the land—such as it is. Mr. Rivett-Carnac is certain to be active, and the peculiar abilities of Mr. Oram will enable him to aid Bombay and Sind in securing a marked place. The rock ahead, however, is want of money, and unless supplies are granted, or sanctioned by the Financial Department, there is much risk of comparative failure. Native Exhibitors, however, should be induced to conduct themselves as other exhibitors, and venture their goods, certain that either they or rupees will return in due season. At all events Bombay and Surat might send some good specimens of wood handicarving, Sind might supply tiles and camel fair fabrics, Poona figure toys, Ahmedabad goldsmith work, the School of Arts illuminated manuscripts, drawings and paintings, while the Bombay Municipality might offer a Pawell brick, and a Municipal cart, if Dr. Hewlett can spare one one. The Presidency also ought to produce some good architectural drawings and designs. We assume that the Cotton Department will not fail to forward samples of indigenous "wool" and improvements on the native churka. But the time allowed for collecting specimens is very short, too short, and all who desire to compete will do well to communicate at once with Mr. Ovans, the Honorary Secretary. As the great Advertising Medium will be open every year, India will be able to make a better show of her wares in 1872 than is possible in 1871; but she might as well make as good an appearance as possible next summer.

As the Vehar dams and the Vehar pipes are again a subject of trouble, our readers may be glad to be reminded of some facts respecting the construction of the Vehar Lake. First let us note that, further than preparing the plans and making the surveys of the lake, and drawing a very handsome remuneration for ordering and despatching the *pipes* from England, Mr. Conybeare had nothing whatever to do with the works. The engineer who styled himself Chief Resident Engineer for the Vehar Water Works, and who is principally to blame for the *mis*construction of the dams, was Mr. W. H. Walker. He was engaged at home by the Board of the Honourable East India Company, and was entirely independent of the control of the Bombay Government. We believe he snapped his fingers at Colonel Rivers and all the other dignitaries of the Public Works Department. Contracts for the formation of the embankments were made at home by the Board of Directors, and Government was compelled to pay a heavy claim made by the contractors for loss of profit on a portion of the work carried out departmentally by Mr. Walker previous to the arrival of the contractors in Bombay. The construction of No. 2 dam was at the time known to be defective. The sides of the hills on which the embankments terminate were neither scarped nor stepped, and it has been a wonder to all those who were aware of the defective workmanship that the whole embankment has not been carried away long ago. No. 3 dam was commenced under the supervision of Mr. West, who was appointed by the Bombay Government, and the portion constructed by him was at once condemned by Mr. Walker on his taking charge of the works. It was stated at the time that the dam had been made without a puddle wall, and to repair this omission the dam was faced with puddle on the inner surface. We are not aware whether this is an effective method of making such embankments watertight, but it is not the usual method of doing so, and is probably not so good as the one usually adopted. Can we wonder, then, at works carried on under so many disadvantages proving failures, and causing so much anxiety to the drinking community? That the management of the whole affair by the Indian Government, both at home and here, was as bad as that of any of the instances now being brought to light in the Public Works Department, cannot be denied; and it is a question well worthy of serious consideration whether the community could not, by representing the case calmly and carefully to the present able and energetic Secretary of State for India, obtain either redress for the wrong already done by bad and careless management, or substantial assistance towards an independent and plentiful Water Supply.

As to the *pipes* to which we have referred, a correspondent has been good enough to send a description of that one which has just broken. "When passing the Parel Road to-day I alighted from my gharry to have a look at the broken pipe taken from the main of the Vehar Water supply. This pipe is a sample of the worst casting one could possibly see. It has been cast on its side, and not on end, as such large pipes should be, and a portion has been run cold, that is the melted iron was not sufficiently hot or so fluid as to fill the mould properly, instead of the whole pipe being of an uniform thickness of an inch and a quarter. The portion run cold measuring about eighteen inches by nine inches was barely one-sixteenth of an inch thick. In the centre of this patch there was a hole as large as the palm of my hand, through which the water must have leaked to a considerable extent for a long time. Above the hole a cavity had been worn in the soil large enough for a man to stand in. The main has now been repaired, and I trust that no further mishaps of a serious nature may interfere with the Vehar pipes until an independent supply has been provided from some other source." The wretched character of these mains is an excellent argument wherewith to enforce upon Government our claims for "compensation."

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL W. A. MCCLEVERTY, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, arrived at Bombay yesterday morning from Cannanore, by the steamer Ethiopia, en route to Kamptee, on a tour of inspection. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of his arrival, and a complete company, under the command of a European officer, with band and regimental colours, were at the Apollo Bunder, as a guard of honour, to receive His Excellency when he landed. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at 10 o'clock to-day on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency to Kamptee.

Two wealthy gentlemen of Dacca, Khajeh Abdool Ghani Meeah and his son Khajeh Assan Oollah, have set a good example in subscribing Rs. 1,000 to the Captain Fund, and Rs. 5,000 for the relief of the sick and wounded.

THE "Bangalore Herald" tells us that two gentlemen bearing Her Majesty's Commission behaved in a manner the reverse of decorous at St. Andrew's Kirk, Bangalore, on Sunday evening last. One of them has been placed under arrest.

"THERE is a rumour abroad," says the "Bangalore Herald" of last Tuesday, "that the 3-60th Rifles now in cantonments at Bellary is to leave shortly, one wing for Aden, the other for Bombay, on the way home. The corps is not going to China, owing, we hear, to its paucity of officers. It is just possible that the Gilbert Court Martial may effect important changes in its inner economy. The regiment has now been just thirteen years in India, and arrived in the Madras Presidency in the latter end of 1865."

APPENDED is a list of the business which was to be brought forward at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 9th December:—

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen to introduce the Bill for regulating the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three months.

2. The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple to introduce the bill to consolidate the law relating to the Government Paper Currency, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month.

3. The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman to move for leave to introduce a bill to consolidate the law relating to the emigration of native labourers

The object is stated in the title.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen to move that the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson be added to the Select Committees on the following bills:—

To define and amend the

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—9TH DEC. 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 8th Dec., 7-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 5 minutes.

Via Turkey, 7th Nov., 5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 43 hours 28 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th Dec., 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 33 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th Dec., 10-10 P.M., Greenwich time Time in transit, 11 hours 55 minutes.

Via Turkey, 6th Dec., 11-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 60 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th Dec., 5-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 53 minutes.

America via Russia, 8th Dec., 5-3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 53 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th Dec. is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 37	0 1
,, Calcutta	6 36	0 23
,, Madras	6 17	1 4

AFGHANISTAN.

YAKOOB KHAN, as we anticipated, has made for Seistan, but, contrary to our expectations, he appears to have with him a large body of troops. According to a deserter from his ranks he is accompanied in his flight by about "four or five thousand sowars and foot men, whom he has organised into one infantry and two cavalry regiments," the infantry being, all of them, deserters from the Ameer's forces. The last place of his encampment was Killa Mulkhan, about two stages from the frontier of the independent territory of Seistan, and he must, therefore, be in the close neighbourhood of the Persian forces. The Commissioners appointed by the British Government [illegible] will, we suppose, be on the scene very soon, and Yakoob Khan may, therefore, find his aggressive policy opposed from an unexpected quarter.—*Pioneer.*

THE SALE OF PONDICHERRY.

(*Madras Mail*, Dec. 6.)

THE French Government at Pondicherry have invited tenders for the conveyance to the Antilles, during February, of from three hundred to four hundred and fifty *emigrants indiens*. Offers are to be lodged, before the 23rd instant, at the Ordonateur's Office. It is understood that there will be no more coolies dispatched from Pondicherry until the question of the sale to the United States of the islands of Martinique and the entire French possessions in the West Indies is settled. The price put upon them by the French Provisional Government at Paris is in doubt, but is estimated at from seven to ten millions of dollars. Seeing that there has just been a negro revolt at Martinique, this appears to be rather a high figure, and it is to be hoped that the Provisional Government will ask a smaller sum for Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Mahé and Yanaon. One hundred lacs or so would make rather a serious addition to the debit side of Sir Richard Temple's forthcoming budget. But there will be a saving of four lacs annually which is paid to the French, under the Treaty of 1815, in consideration of their giving up the manufacture of salt, and purchasing their requirements on the Madras Government.

The public buildings in the town of Pondicherry are in an excellent state of preservation, and would form excellent barracks. As a military station, indeed, it would be unrivalled in this presidency. It has a circumference of about 6 *kilomètres*, and is divided by a canal with spacious avenues into two distinct portions: *La Ville Blanche*, inhabited by the Europeans and Eurasians, and *La Ville Noire*, given up to the natives, and the establishment of the Roman Catholic Mission, which, with their numerous churches, colleges and schools, form a prominent feature in the place. Whether viewed from the anchorage in the roads, or more nearly inspected, *La Ville Blanche* at once captivates the new arrival by the smiling aspect of its houses and gardens, by its half European half Oriental air, by the regularity and cleanliness of its streets, but, above all, by its complete separation from the native town, an arrangement quite exceptional in India, and which makes at once its beauty and its salubrity. Sir Charles Trevelyan said of Pondicherry—"It is more European than any Anglo-Indian place; it is like a small continental town transported to the shores of the Indian ocean." The French territory reduced to the exact limits assigned by the treaties of 1815 has a superficial area of 20,122 hectares, and like ancient Gaul, is divided into three parts. These are named respectively the districts of Pondicherry, Villenour, and Bahour, the last containing 93 villages, many of them lying detached in English ground. The fertility of the soil is great; cotton, indigo, gingelly seeds, and grain of all descriptions are cultivated assiduously. Until quite recently spinning and weaving by steam were carried on to a considerable extent, there being several large factories, which are now at a stand-still. About two centuries ago it was discovered by the Dutch that a good thing was to be done in the way of exporting dyed calicoes to the Spice Islands in the East, receiving their produce in exchange. The French improved upon this idea, and succeeded in establishing an extensive market for their *percales* in Africa, chiefly at Mozambique and the Senegal, receiving ivory and gold dust in return. The inhabitants of these regions, like those on the Coromandel coast, seem to prefer the coarse heavy cloths of the native looms to the lighter and more elegant fabrics of Manchester. The Pondicherry blue is considered one of the fastest dyes known, which is owing to certain chemical properties in the water and the earth, which the manufacturers of Rouen or Belgium have not as yet been able to supersede.

As regards purity, the water supply is not only unrivalled in India, but could compare favourably with that of most other places in the world. It is a fact that strangers visiting Pondicherry generally drink it in preference to any other beverage. The source from which it is drawn is about three miles west of the town, close to a tank called Mouttirey Paleom, to which the following legend is attached:—Ages ago, King Kichenarayer was travelling during the night with his Prime Minister, Appaziayer, when he perceived the house of a nautch girl, Aye, splendidly illuminated. Believing that he was in front of a temple he fell down and worshipped, but soon perceiving his mistake, he gave orders to demolish the house and excavate a tank on the site, that of Mouttirey Paleom. At the pressing entreaties of the beautiful *bayadère* Aye, she was allowed to construct at her own expense a well, and to give it her name. Such is the story which is narrated in a Latin inscription on the fountain in the *Place du Gouvernement*. The water is without color, limpid, inodorous and can be kept for a long time without spoiling. A chemical analysis gives a saline deposit of 0·086. Now water is quite drinkable which contains 0·10 to 0·20 of salt per *litre*. Inside the town there are many wells, the water of which is quite brackish, and when drunk occasions bowel complaints, dysentry and other diseases. The want of a water-supply was first perceived by Governor Dupleix, who, in addition to being a warrior, financier, diplomatist, administrator, and mathematician, was a bit of a *hygiéniste*. Time did not allow him to carry out his project of bringing water from the dancing-girl's tank, but the idea was carried on by M. Law de Lauriston, by Le Gentil, next Admiral de Verninac, and again M. Durand D'Ubraye, successive Governors of Pondicherry, until it fell to M. Bontemps to complete the task. This will give some idea of the difficulties which being surmounted gave the town the purest water-supply in India. It was during the governorship of Admiral de Verninac that the handsome fountain on the *Place* was built, which inspired Major Ottely, an English cavalry officer on furlough, with the following *mot*:—"Pondicherry is a singular town, where are to be seen a fountain without water, a mint without coin, and an ice-house without ice:" a good bit at the French character, which is too ready to abandon projects before completion.

Thanks to the cleanliness of the town the excellent ventilation whereby the seabreeze penetrates into the remotest corners, and the purity of the drinking water, the public health is very good. Cholera is very rare among Europeans, and such isolated cases as occur may generally be traced to some imprudence in eating or drinking on the part of the subject. Dysentery is also extremely rare. Liver complaint is unknown. During the past nine years only one case of abscess of the liver is recorded, the patient being a native. On the other hand, rheumatism, neuralgia, colds in the head, and pulmonary disease are common among Europeans. The N. E. Monsoon with its dry cold seabreeze is not liked by the residents, who have a saying "*vent du Nord—vent de mort.*" The pier and the beach promenade are deserted by pedestrians during its prevalence. The average number of rainy days during the year is seventy-two. Comparing this with other places it is found that in Senegal the number is thirty, at Bourbon 129, and at the Antilles 211. The cost of living is extremely moderate. The Governor expends about rupees four hundred per mensem, and other functionaries proportionally less. Should Pondicherry eventually become the head-quarters of an English force, the comfort and health of the British soldiers will be ensured. Private Jones will be enabled to marry, sign the pledge, keep a kitchen garden, and take in the *Madras Mail*, all upon his present pay.

Enough, we think, has been written to show that the overtures of the Provisional Government are well worthy of our consideration, irrespective of the inconvenience of having Foreign Powers squatting in India. That France, for her part, does wisely in seeking to get rid of her possessions in the East and West Indies, is beyond a doubt. For many a long day to come she must occupy herself in developing her internal resources, and can afford neither men nor money for her colonies, which, after all, never were worth much, either politically or commercially.

THE LEOPARD WITH NINE LIVES.

THE cold weather has returned once again, the season for those noble sports that impart health and vigour to the body and generosity to the mind. Some years ago when out shooting in the hills I had a hard day's work in search of a bear with cubs. She had been seen for days in succession, but, like many other things when sought for, cannot be found! Bhoop Sing, a paharee, reported to me that he had repeatedly seen lady bruin and her cubs, and that if I would only come and have a beat for her, I should in all probability kill her. Off I went. Every kind and precipice was beaten high and low, likely patches of jungle in which her ladyship and family might be enjoying their siesta were beaten, but in vain! So I returned to the village I intended passing the night at about sunset, very tired from a nine-mile walk from the station, besides being on my legs all day beating.

I had scarcely reached the village, when up came one of the men reporting that a cow had been killed by a leopard about midday, that they had kept watch over the kill to prevent its being eaten, and that the leopard would in all probability come at dusk to pitch into beefsteaks! Sitting up over a kill is generally a very certain and sure plan of obtaining a shot. I took a hasty meal from a basket of food which had accompanied me, changed my clothes, and set off to the spot where the cow was lying. Bhoop Sing accompanied me. As there were no trees at the place, a kind of hiding place had been hastily erected behind a rock some twenty paces from the cow. It was dusk when I got there. The cow was a white one and showed well from the distance where I intended sitting. I must here mention [illegible] owing to my having sent my heavy smooth-bore to a friend on tiger shooting in the Dhoon, I was compelled to borrow a gun, a double-barrel, a 16 bore. I had never fired a shot with it. As was my custom for night shooting, I dropt two balls into each barrel, crept into our hiding place, and sat perfectly quiet. It was full moon, but I knew Luna would not rise until seven or eight o'clock, and until she topped a high hill behind us it would be at least ten or eleven o'clock before she would shine upon the carcass. We had scarcely sat a quarter of an hour when I saw something in a crouching posture, steadily creeping towards the cow! It was the leopard. I allowed it to begin eating, when I took a steady aim and fired, but off sprang the leopard apparently untouched. Loaded sharp and had just capped, when the beast returned, fired again and again, in succession eight times, missing every time she came. I could scarcely credit this brute returning so sharp and so frequently, but 'tis a fact that after the eighth shot she went off. We sat steadily until day break, and on going up to the carcass, found I had repeatedly struck the cow close to where the leopard had been tearing it. I was very much disgusted and went back to the village. After making a cup of tea, &c., started for the station, leaving the gun and ammunition with Bhoop Sing, who was resolved to sit up again, as he made sure the leopard would return at sunset. I am at a loss to imagine how I missed so many shots. I've frequently killed leopards at night, but then I had my own guns, so attributed the many misses to my firing with a strange one.

The following day about 12 o'clock one of the villagers arrived with the gun. The leopard again came at sunset, Bhoop Sing had fired twice at it, and missed both shots! He begged I would send one of my own guns. Luckily that morning they had been sent up from the Dhoon. I loaded one with a heavy cartridge in each barrel, and sent the paharee off, wishing him luck. To my surprise the next day I spied four men carrying a dead leopard slung upon a pole and Bhoop Sing strutting behind, proud as a peacock at having shot it! A female it proved to be. He told me that at sunset the beast came as usual, when he fired, killing it the first shot! The cartridge had taken effect on the neck and had lodged within the circumference of a tea cup. It was apparent that the leopard had a cub which was being suckled by mamma, and that was perhaps the reason of her being so voracious and returning so frequently to the carcass after being fired at. I've seldom seen or heard of a leopard, or tiger, standing more than one shot, scarcely ever two, but this animal was killed after the eleventh discharge! A few days after Bhoop Singh brought in the leopard cub, which had been killed with a large stone by one of the paharees of the village.

HILTS NOT.

—*Delhi Gazette.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

IT is whispered that the ladies of Moulmein intend getting up a billiard club for themselves.

THE expectations of tea-planters in Cachar and Darjeeling have not been fulfilled; the out-turn, owing to hail and drought, being considerably smaller than was anticipated. Assam has, however, disappointed nobody.—*Pioneer.*

THE GILBERT COURT MARTIAL.—We observe that Messrs. Nicholas and Curtis are exhibiting the portraits of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Frend Kennedy and Ensign George Percy Gilbert, of the 3rd Battalion, 60th Rifles, for sale, together with a photograph of the "knotty question."—*Madras Athenæum.*

AN ACCIDENT.—We learn that on the evening of Sunday last, while Mr. J. B. Pennington, sub-secretary of the Broad of Revenue, was riding out at Kilpauk his horse shied and reared, and the rider, while attempting to manage his horse, was thrown and dislocated his hip. He was taken home by a friend who happened to be passing at the time.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 7.

A NEW SPECIFIC FOR DYSENTRY.—The last French mail brought to Pondicherry Dr. de Pernidorge, of Mauritius, who has come to this country for the purpose of introducing a new medicine for dysentry; it is a kind of fibre growing on sand, and is peculiar to one of the islands near the Mauritius. He has forwarded specimens to Calcutta to be experimented upon.—*Englishman.*

THE Madras Spider Ammunition Factory farce has been removed from the stage. There is to be no factory in Madras. Sergeant Turner, sent out to the proposed establishment by the Secretary of State for India, is under orders for Dum-Dum, the machinery is to be distributed between Bengal and Bombay, and the Engineer who came out to the factory is to be sent back again. His trip has cost "somebody" about Rs. 12,000. We hope he has enjoyed it.—*Pioneer.*

TOM THUMB.—General Tom Thumb, Commodore Nutt, and their respective wives, will give their first performance in Madras on Monday evening next (Dec. 12.) The Banqueting Hall has been refused to the troupe; the Doveton and Patcheappah's are not available; and the little people are thus compelled to go to Bangalore this week to give two entertainments there while the Circus on our Esplanade is being prepared for their performance. As the General had the honour of performing in Buckingham Palace before the Queen and the Royal Family in 1844, and was, on more than one occasion, subsequently favoured with Her Majesty's notice, we are surprised at Lord Napier shutting the doors of the Banqueting Hall to the little man. It is rather illogical that because Dave Carson hazarded a pun or two at the expense of Government House, that other caterers for the amusement of the public should be denied the use of the only public hall of Madras, built with public money, for public purposes of a secular sort.—*Madras Mail.*

THE Reverend E. H. DuBois gave one of his popular entertainments to the men of the 16th Lancers on last Thursday evening with his usual success. The entertainment was held in the recreation room of the regiment, which was placed at Mr. DuBois' disposal through the kindness of Major Wilkinson, Commanding. The first performance was a glee sung by a few of Mr. DuBois' pupils, assisted by four men of the regimental band. It was given with great effect, and was loudly applauded as it deserved to be. The boys sang extremely well, the result evidently of careful musical training. Mr. DuBois then gave a lecture on the circulation of the blood, in the course of which a variety of useful and interesting facts was propounded: the same gentleman also gave a few short readings from favourite authors, which gave immense satisfaction. After the lecture came a quartette, which was succeeded by the well known glee, 'The Red Cross Knight,' both sung admirably. But perhaps the most interesting portion of the evening's entertainment was a duett (Come with thy lute to the Fountain) sung by two boys of the Grammar School. The last song was from Christy's collection. The entertainment was a complete success, judging from the frequent and hearty bursts of applause with which the different songs and readings were received.—*Bangalore Herald*, Dec. 6.

A BILL to reduce the salary of the future Governor has passed the Assembly at Sydney.

FRIENDS OF MY TRAVEL.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

II.—THE LANDLORD.

THERE are advantages after all in modern grand hotels, in those joint-stock establishments (unlimited) where you merge yourself in the mass and become veritably your own master. You go and come as you please; you escape that abominable espionage and intimidation which were the curse of the old system and the bane of its victims. The medieval landlord was a nuisance, and the nuisance that opposed itself most tenaciously to the march of civilization. Pluming themselves on their brief authority, vulgar despotism was the badge of all the tribe. Generally speaking, they had a practical monopoly of insolence and exaction. There was *the* Hôtel de la Poste, and barbarous as its accommodation was, and rude as was its plenty, it had little to dread from rivals. If the landlord was good-natured, or chanced to be in good humour, he condescended to you, and his affability was more offensive than his surliness. If your manner rebuked his familiarity, or your looks ruffled his fastidiousness, he revenged himself by mortifying you and your tastes and senses. He kept the key of his cellar, and served you as he liked you, and the production of the choice growths in his bin often involved the infliction of his society. Fancy arriving fagged by a long day's jolting over newly metalled roads, and having either to gulp ordinaire-pinqueteor to hob-and-nob with a dull barbarian talking stupidly of local affairs! Or, as might happen not unfrequently in remoter districts, conceive being ordered into a mixed supper party under pain of starvation, *à la* the host in "Anne of Geierstein," and driven by stress of local opinion to do justice to the local delicacies! No, the modern caravanserais are an improvement upon that; at least, anything short of the "grand hotels," where 75 per cent. of your money goes to pay for the frescoes on the ceiling, and where you have to fill in and sign a deed of transfer in advance before an egg and a cup of coffee are transferred to you by the agents of the administration.

Yet there is still a good deal of character in the inn-keeping trade, from the independent master of his own hotel in the city or fashionable tourist haunt, to the pristine Wirth or subservient [illegible] of provinces. There is M. l'Eglacheur, of the Hotel Hastings, at Paris. He spreads his net for the English aristocrat or the millionaire who pays to spe him, and really mounting a luxurious establishment with an undeniable cellar and more than tolerable wines, he catches or be caught in its meshes Russians and Americans, rich Turks and Greeks and Jews, and the wealthy provincial parasites of the Empire. To do him justice, he is nearly as free in his expenditure as remorseless in his charges. What he gives you is excellent of the sort; he deals with Chevet or Potet, gets his champagne from the Veuve Clicquot and his Bordeaux direct from Barton and Questier. His butter and cream are forwarded regularly from a rich farm in Normandy, his ducks come from Rouen and his capons from Bresse. His head cook's salary is about the same as that of the first clerk of his neighbour the money dealer and banker. His housemaids are scrupulous in their uniform as the stage soubrettes at the opera house round the corner; his very boots is a *rentier* and holds a considerable stake in the national funds. But then his bill! A man must live, especially when he is a man of fashion; and his wife and daughters must dress, and he must have a liberal return on capital embarked in a precarious trade, and ensure himself heavily against unforeseen contingencies. And M. L'Eplucheur is the man of fashion *par excellence*. His gloves, *beaucoup riche*, made to order by Jouvin fils, changed twice in the afternoon, are a handsome perquisite to his valet. As his high-swung cabriolet turns the corner sharp of the Rue Royale, grazing the wheel of the lumbering fiacre that meets it, all the world turn to stand and gaze after his high-bred, high-actioned stepper. M. L'Eplucheur has the entry behind the scenes of a couple of theatres on the Boulevards, and is a habitué of M. Pirouette's *soirees dansantes* in the Rue de la Victoire. He is as well known in the Café Riche and before Tortoni's as in his own Hotel Hastings. He has to send the ladies of his family to the sands each summer at Trouville or Biarritz—they stoop to nothing so Cockney as Dieppe—while he relaxes himself by the green tables of Baden. To the stranger within his gates M. L'Eplucheur regulates his manner on a scale that slides from abject humility to supercilious insolence; he crawls in instinctive reverence before unmistakeable rank or station, regaining afterwards any self-respect he may have lost by his brusque behaviour to the next-come *nouveaux riches*. See him flourishing his glossy hat in his primrose glove below the knee of his dove-coloured pantaloons, to the advent of his Royal Highness Prince Edgar Atheling of Anglia, and you would never suspect him to be the same individual who barely tolerates the intrusion of the Sneaker family. Yet Mr. Sneaker is fully prepared to pay for his footing in these aristocratic halls, and to submit in silence to the most unreasonable extortion. If you like comfort and do not mind cost, the open sesame of the Hastings is *audace, et toujours d'audace*. Treat L'Eplucheur off-hand *de haut en bas*, and you stagger him at once: he makes himself your very humble servant.

A very different personage is Herr Weinberger, of the Reichstadt at Frankfort. He forgoes in for the substance of things, not for empty show. When he does drive, which is rarely—occasionally he takes his wife and family for a Sunday out at Homburg—he contents himself with one of the hotel carriages. Sometimes, too, he has a field-day among his own vine-yards on the sunny slopes of the Main, for he grows the celebrated famous cellars. He is a wine [illegible] a great scale, and has his English agents in Mark-lane. He is a prominent member of the Burgerverein, great at table-talk, and an advanced Liberal in matters of politics and religion. You do not catch Herr Weinberger behind the scenes of the theatre, although he may drop in occasionally at the Café Milani below. With the run of his own establishment and its capital kitchen, he refreshes himself frugally of an evening at his club with a glass of beer and a scrape of cheese. He was educated at Heidelberg, and, although he may have forgotten something of his Latin and Greek, still bears the impress of his liberal training; as you find out if he condescend to talk with you. Not that he parades his condescension like M. L'Eplucheur. He simply leaves you alone if he does not care to take you up. More orately cultivated is Signor Dilettanti, of the Albergo Reale at Florence. He is stronger in Petrarch and Alfieri than in Horace, and has heard of Dante if he cannot quote him. As he walks his house he hums morceaux from Verdi and Donizetti. He is an amateur artist and an archæologist; has conducted costly excavations at his own expense, and has been richly rewarded by the recovery of a shapeless fragment of marble he believes to be the relic of the torso of a Hercules. To that faith and to the purity of the style he is prepared to be a martyr, although cwilling critics say the shred of yellow lion skin—if it be indeed a lion skin—marks the debased art of the Lower Empire. He has a spacious suite of upper chambers hung with paintings of the Italian schools, and his collection rivals in numbers at least those of the Uffizi or Pitti. Perhaps it is exceptionally strong in alter-pieces after Giotto and Cimabue, which may be curious, but have scarcely the charm of the chefs d'œuvre of the Renaissance, and whose pedigrees are hopelessly lost in the clouds of antiquity. It shows a grim rather than brilliant gallery of the school of Bologna, works given "under reserve" as from the pencils of Guido and the Caracci. But the reluctance with which Signor Dilettanti consents to part with any of his gems is undisguised. His own conviction of their genuineness is so unmistakeable that you can hardly deny them a certain credence; and to men who grope among the Italian art-treasures in utter darkness he is so earnest, so eloquent, and so plausible, that they catch thankfully at his proffered hand and resign themselves blindly to his guidance. To re is a constant current of gems passing through Signor Dilettanti's show rooms, and the tide sets chiefly towards America. As we glance over his catalogue of masterpieces past and present we stand amazed at the fertility and industry of the old masters. It is consolatory to get assurance to know that if the Old World were to "crack up" to-morrow the new one guards a profusion of these imperishable monuments of early Italian genius.

A very different man from this trio of dignities is Jacques Goujon, who keeps the Croix Rouge at Tristeville-les-Marais. His inn does not lay itself out for tourists, although he is glad, of course, to tolerate them when they come. The swampy environs of Tristeville-les-Marais are not attractive, but there is a flourishing cloth manufactory there and a couple of powder mills, and it stands, moreover, on an embranchment, where a road leads off to the picturesque district of the Suisse Française. The signboard of the Croix Rouge creaks mournfully from a gibbet under the primeval plane tree that shades the little *place* in the high-street. It has a steep red tiled roof and broad gables; small casements that refuse to open, with massive lattices and minute panes, and broken doors that decline to shut. The windows to the one side look drowsily upon a green-mantled canal that bathes on its opposite bank the premises where M. Taillebœuf, the butcher, conducts his trade in public. Those upon the other look across a fragrant gutter and the narrowest and loftiest of lanes into an odoriferous rookery inhabited by the working classes. You enter over small boulders set edgewise into a tolerable spacious courtyard, where, from rickety wooden galleries innocent of paint, the bedrooms look upon the stables, and on poultry, carriages, heaps of bottles, and a superb manure-heap. About it all, monarch of all he surveys, moves M. Goujon in slippers, shirt-sleeves, and a beard three days old. M. Goujon is no drunkard, but a mighty drinker. It is his boast that he drinks *sec*, and he is by no means the worst customer of his establishment. He makes a toilette for the table-d'hôte breakfast and dinner, when he presides at the top of his board—a dingy napkin knotted into his button-hole. He clears his trencher rapidly with a knife clutched in an iron grasp, and then polishes it carefully with a crust of bread. Well as he eats, he always has the air of eating with loins girded and staff in hand, and between dishes pays prolonged visits to the kitchen to superintend the progress of arrangements. Madame, who follows the mute signals of her spouse with the observance of an Indian spy, snatches the tasty morsels on sufferance. Monsieur is the centre of a circle of local cronies who *abonner* themselves to his table, drop in as the soup is in way of disappearance, and seat themselves behind their respective bottles with the napkins twisted round their necks. The talk rolls generally on the Mairie and matters of the municipality, and on the rare occasions when it carries them across the French frontiers, becomes more original than instructive. It has more sparkle lower down, among the *commis voyageurs*, whose one horse, hooded phaetons, with the black sample boxes strapped on behind, stand in the yard without. M. Goujon, as we said, is somewhat put out by the arrival of a stranger—especially if the stranger addresses him in a strange tongue. For, however solid, M. Goujon is not quick nor ready to read books and interpret signs. Moreover, although fond of money he likes earning it in his own way; and it is hard moving him from his grooves. "Something to eat?" —of course you can have something to eat, even if you do drop in at unexpected hours; although why you should not have made your arrangements to arrive punctually for his dinner hour is clearly a mystery to M. Goujon. So they serve the soup, that is always waiting to be warmed. It comes up rather cool and decidedly smoked, for the fire has burned down; and then you have the inevitable "bouillon," and then you wait. No use hurrying; it is not easy to humour at tiention, and no one to be driven. He dozes calmly in his armchair or behind his bottle-covered counter, and knows you stolidly with solemn civility—the very antipodes of the volatile garçon of the cities with his "Vîà, m'sieur!" So you have to amuse yourself as you best can with the *Courses de Taxtarilles-les-Marais*, which is about the size of a sheet of note paper, one quarter filled with advertisements, two quarters with official announcements, until at last you are served with "cotelettes de veau à la fumée," big as legs of Welsh mutton, and tough as vulcanised indiarubber, followed up at long intervals with a dish of washy French beans, a muscular chicken, and the débris of a musty lettuce. If you take him by his feeble side and make a fraternal appeal to his sympathies, M. Goujon will probably let you have a bottle of full-bodied wine, that only wants keeping to make it worthy of the guarded enthusiasm it worms him to. Perhaps, however, you may prefer dining with M. Goujon to partaking the hospitality of Bauer, who keeps the Weisse Lamm at Grünenwald in Tyrol. M. Bauer really treats you as his guest, insists on personally doing the honours of his frugal table to you, and, what is worse, upon amusing you in the long interval that elapses before it is spread. Bauer, however well-meaning, is not a brilliant conversationalist, and slow to strike the ball on the bound; you find it very hard to get on common ground with him, and are embarrassed, moreover, by the pains in which he involves his hazy ideas. You can't take your ease at Bauer's inn, because it is impossible to outrage his old-fashioned hospitality. Wearied and footsore, your politeness compels you to sustain a pert, and the beer of the Tyrol is not the fluid to stimulate conviviality. To appreciate Goujon and Bauer at their real worth, you ought to try a course of the borders of the Danubian Principalities, and cast yourself upon the prévenance and affability of the keepers of Spanish ventas.

THE USE TO PRUSSIA OF NOT POSSESSING HOLLAND AND THE BALTIC COAST.

(*Economist*, Nov. 5.)

OBJECTORS to Prussia say that she wants to annex Holland, and that she wants to make the Baltic a "Prussian lake," or a German lake at least. Now we are not going to discuss the question whether she wishes these things or not. This may be an uncertain question, open to many opinions. But what is not an uncertain question and not open to any doubt is, that in this war Prussia has derived great gains from being as she is, from not possessing either Holland or the Baltic coast—the two things she is believed to covet so much.

As is well known, the direct trade between England and Germany has greatly diminished because of the war and because of the French blockade. The figures are—

EXPORTS TO GERMANY IN SEPTEMBER.

	1869. £	1870. £
Alkali	15,689	1,481
Coal	51,054	14,428
Cotton yarn	180,972	97,965
Manufactures	146,115	41,670
Earthenware	8 113	926
Fish—Herrings	193,963	48,902
Hardwares	36 618	8,614
Linen yarn	47,318	21,618
Manufactures	44 344	19,782
Machinery	26 923	5,91[illegible]
Iron	87,312	21,494
Copper	8 342	2,4[illegible]
Oil seed	18,991	15,958
Twist and yarn	3,344	304
Manufactures	5,443	1,464
Wool	11,542	1,809
Woollen yarn	225,773	91,950
Manufactures	593,136	218,286
	1,703,982	603,923

—and if the French blockade had extended to the neighbouring countries as well as to Holland, Germany must have lost all this trade, and gone without all these things; but, in fact, she has not lost them—at least not nearly all of them. They have gone to her not directly but indirectly; they have gone round by conterminous countries.

We cannot, indeed, show this directly from the mode in which our Board of Trade Returns are made out; but we can show it indirectly, and in a manner in one respect more satisfactory than the direct method. Great doubts have been thrown on most parts of the Board of Trade Returns, but as to one part there is no doubt. The returns of *shipping* entered inwards and outwards are certainly correct. No one has ever questioned them; and as to Germany, the change owing to the war is remarkable.

ENGLISH SHIPPING TRADE WITH GERMANY.

	Entered. tons.	Cleared. tons.	Total. tons.
Sept., 1869	100 464	177,270	279,734
— 1870	18,437	58 458	76,915
Decrease	82,027	120,712	202,719

But if we examine the trade with countries adjoining Prussia, we shall find a change the other way. The figures are—

ENGLISH SHIPPING TRADE WITH DENMARK.

	Entered. tons.	Cleared. tons.	Total. tons.
Sept., 1870	19 291	6,338	25,629
— 1869	11,951	42,353	54,304
Increase	7,340	18,348	25,988

ENGLISH SHIPPING TRADE WITH HOLLAND.

	tons.	tons.	tons.
Sept., 1870	71,372	62 748	134,120
— 1869	58,124	63,542	121,666
Increase	13,248	29,206	42,454

ENGLISH SHIPPING TRADE WITH RUSSIA (NORTHERN PORTS.)

	tons.	tons.	tons.
Sept., 1870	133,239	125,891	259,130
— 1869	116,063	104 026	220,089
Increase	17,176	21,865	39,041

—showing an increase of shipping—

	Tons.
To and from Denmark	25,988
— Holland	42,454
— Russia	39,841
Increase	107,483

—so that exactly one-half the diminution in the shipping direct to Germany is made by the increase in the shipping to countries next to Germany, and though it cannot be proved, no doubt the fact is that all this extra shipping to Germany's neighbours was *for* Germany, though not to it.

There cannot be a clearer proof of the great advantage which a State derives from not being too big. The near neighbours, which ambition would destroy, do for the State in war what it cannot do for itself. Being exempt from foreign blockade, they supply the commodities her people want, just when, owing to foreign blockade, her people cannot supply those commodities as usual to themselves.

LOTHAIR.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE writes as follows to the Editor of the *Scotsman*:—"Edinburgh, Oct. 27.—Sir,—In your paper of this day you seem to be perplexing yourself and your readers about what always appeared to me a very simple matter, viz., the purport and significance of Disraeli's last novel. It is certainly what the Germans call a *Tendenz-roman*, and the tendency of it lies pretty much on the surface. Lothair, the hero, is a Scotch nobleman, represented as a very pure-minded, sensitive, and impressible, but, in volition and action, somewhat feeble, personage. This is no fault of the novelist, but a wise design; for had the hero been an individual of a more forcible and emphatic type he would not have been a fit person to be brought under the operation of the agencies which work upon him through the book. In this respect you have a perfectly analogous hero in Goethe's Wilhelm Meister, who has generally, I believe, been called a spoon; and whom our stout cricketers and boaters at Oxford and Cambridge would look down upon as 'extremely mild.' The object of the book is to show how certain intellectual agencies, prominent in these times, act upon such a mind. First, in this list is Popery—a fallacy of authority and show, to which, from various causes, our aristocracy are especially prone; and with regard to this part of the work I think it cannot be denied that the novelist has shown both knowledge and tact in the way in which this fallacy is made to insinuate itself into the affections of the sentimental young aristocrat. For this part of the work, also, I think that the author deserves the thanks of all good Protestants, for he has shown here better than many an expert theologian, how potent an engine Romanism is when cunningly brought to bear on a character of strong veneration, vivid imagination, and little self-assertion. The other agencies brought to bear on the hero are just what they ought to be as counteracting forces. Opposed to the sacerdotal absolutism of the Romish Church we have the worship of freedom and patriotism combined with beauty in the heroine, Theodora, a character which may appear strange to the frequenters of our fashionable saloons, but which was just as natural in Italy in the years of the great Italian struggle as Joan of Arc was in France in the days of our hellicose Henries. After these moral and manly powers have been roused in his bosom by the agency of this high-minded woman, our hero is submitted to an altogether different treatment in the person of the beautiful Greek girls, who are always singing when they are not laughing, and always laughing when they are not singing. Than this embodiment of graceful Hellenic sensuousness, and hilarious juvenility of temper, nothing could be more suitable to counteract the effect of the austere and celibate virtues which are the prime theme of Popish eulogy. Over and above above all this, the grand principles of a Catholic human philosophy and piety are enunciated, in the third volume, by some Syrian sage, if I recollect rightly—a section of the work which contains not a few passages which the best theological and philosophical writers of the day might be proud to have composed. And the result of the whole is that, by these counter agencies, the potent illusions of Romanism are dispelled; and the rescued hero, now a professor of rational liberty and rational piety, marries, as a British nobleman ought to marry, the fair daughter of one of his own titled fraternity, and worship, as many of the wise men have worshipped, within the large liberties of the Anglican Church."

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 5.)

VII.

THE officers of an army constitute the keystone of its military efficiency. However excellent the materials, however careful the design, how ever solid the basis upon which the system rests, the edifice remains without completeness or stability until the keystone has been laid. When we have sunk the piles and constructed the piers, this crowning operation remains to be accomplished. It is to the officers that the tone, the *esprit de corps* of a regiment are due; it is by the officers that the traditions of a regiment are mainly preserved. The officers constitute the source from which flows, and to which returns, that discipline without which the largest army is worse than useless. From this source circulates the life-blood of the corps; from this source, too, flashes the directing intelligence the existence of which testifies to the active vitality of the body military. To that body the officer is at once heart and brain. Without good officers a military force stands in much the same relation to a well-officered army that the brute beast does to the human being. The physical power may be there, and even a sort of gregarious instinct which men may mistake for discipline; but of those qualities which make armies really formidable, of true discipline, of intelligence, of that cohesive power which will enable an army to resist the destructive effects of excessive elation or depression, to preserve its character and its calm under the stress alike of victory and defeat, or along the dead level of the more monotonous operations of war and peace—of these qualities a badly officered force must be destitute.

We desire, therefore, to insist emphatically upon the paramount importance of providing efficient and zealous officers for all branches of our army. At present the provision of such officers for even the principal branch of our military forces is inadequate. We should be very sorry to do any injustice to the officer of the British army, but it is impossible conscientiously to affirm that he is as a rule all that he should be. The defects of the system under which the British officer is incubated have been lately exposed in connexion with the question of military education and the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into this subject have happily suggested certain measures calculated to supply the army with officers of a more thorough liberal education and generally of higher professional attainments. If we assume these measures to be successful, [illegible] shall in due time get rid of the "cramming" schools, of the laxity of moral tone and discipline which at present unhappily distinguishes too many of our military candidates, and for which the cramming schools and the system which encourages them are directly responsible; if we succeed in getting rid of that indifference, real or affected, which converts every military duty into a "bore," and which stigmatizes all conversation upon military subjects as "shop;" if at the same time we get rid of the slang, of the excessive love of "leave," of the listless barrack existence, of the accumulated enervating influences which in too many instances paralyse the natural vigour of our officers and sap their powers—we may still be a long way from that high spirit of professional zeal without which no army can be in a truly healthy condition. That the army must be regarded by its officers as a profession, instead of a mere agreeable amateur occupation, is daily becoming more apparent. The art of war is one which now more than ever needs to be studied. Each day success in war becomes less a matter of brute force, and more one of scientific and intellectual application. Those who now have to direct the work of war must learn their craft. We require, not mere labourers, but skilled artisans—men capable of applying to the best advantage the fine instruments of destruction and defence which science places in their hands. As the period allotted for the training of the individual soldier is reduced, and as attempts are made to raise the social status and character of the army, in such proportion does the necessity increase for skill and zeal and knowledge on the part of those upon whom devolves the duty of directing the training, and of contributing by example and precept to the elevation of the mass.

It is indisputable that our officers at present fall short, as a rule, of this ideal. There are many exceptions. There are officers—bodies of officers—in the English army inferior to none

suggested that the officers of the nursery and regular battalions of a district should be upon one system for promotion. If this suggestion were adopted, the question of the officering of the most important portion of our reserve forces—the nursery battalion, and the First Reserve men who would be attached to that battalion—would be solved. The Reserve officers would in that case be officers of the line, with this distinction, that exceptional zeal and ability might constitute recommendations for service with the nursery battalion at home. The duties of the officers of that battalion would be of an exceedingly important character. They would have the training of all recruits; they would have to impart that training in a far shorter time than at present their influence would mainly determine the number of men annually volunteering for the regular army; and in time of war they would have under their command a larger proportion of young soldiers than any other portion of the force. For these reasons, and because these officers would be charged with the duty of keeping the Reserve men up to the mark in drill and discipline, and because upon them would devolve the recruiting for the whole army—Militia, Regular, and Reserve—it is important that they should be men of acknowledged power and military ability, in no whit inferior, but rather superior, to the present officers of the regular army, from which body, in fact, they would be furnished.

With regard to the officering of the Second Reserve and the Volunteers, we believe that an ample supply of officers for these branches might be obtained from two sources—first, from the half-pay list, and unemployed Indian and other officers; secondly, from those who, if they were encouraged, would voluntarily undertake a short period of real military service to qualify them for commissions. The first of these sources is capable of furnishing a considerable number of most efficient officers—men who have taken half-pay because their health or their family circumstances indisposed them to service abroad, but who would gladly retain an easy connexion with the service in their own district, and whose employment would be at once advantageous and economical to the State. The second class of officers would be composed of men who, like the Prussian *einjährige* volunteers, have served with the active army for one year at their own expense, and have during that period of service obtained the necessary certificates of fitness—among which certificates is one of social and professional fitness from the officers of the battalions in which they have served. This *einjährige* system is one of the most important features of the Prussian military organisation. As Mr. Colonel Chesney observes in his admirable essay on the *Military Growth of Prussia*, "the universality of the conscription has been maintained without open opposition from that important middle order the wealth and influence of which have grown in Prussia as much as in any part of Europe, ... while a body of efficient officers, trained in all the duties of the line, has been provided for the staff of the Landwehr without expense to the State." It is as a means of fulfilling the second of these conditions that we advocate the introduction of the *einjährige* system in England; though, if the ballot should be found necessary, the system might here, as in Prussia, serve another purpose. The *einjährige* volunteer, during his year of service in the ranks, occupies a distinctive position. He may have a private soldier to act as his servant; he may wear plain clothes when not on duty; he is not required to mess with the privates. In fact his position is strictly that of a cadet or embryo officer attached to a regiment to learn his military duties; and in war time he necessarily fulfils them with all the strictness and hardship of the private soldier. The introduction of this *einjährige* system—or some equivalent for it—as a means of officering our Volunteer and Second Reserve forces, cannot be too strongly recommended. If this system and the other measures which we have recommended were introduced, we should have gone far towards solving this most difficult and important of the many problems which connect themselves with Army Organization.

TU QUOQUE.

(BY AN ENGLISHMAN RESIDENT IN FRANCE.)

I THINK it is Thackeray who somewhere tells the story of an English lady in Germany, who, when a native of that country spoke of her as a foreigner, replied with proper dignity, "We are not foreigners, we are English; it is you who are foreigners." Her answer admirably expressed the prevalent English feeling that we never are, under any circumstances or in any relation, foreigners, and especially that we never betrayed any of those ignorances which mark the foreigner. The English have a rooted belief that whereas foreigners are always making the most absurd mistakes about English affairs, the English never make any mistakes about foreign affairs, but are on all points so very well and accurately informed that foreigners themselves ought to look to England; and, in fact, when they are intelligent enough so look to England as the only reliable source of information about the affairs of all nations whatsoever. In the same way, it is believed that although foreigners can never quote our language without laughable inaccuracy, our linguistic attainments are so remarkable that we can quote foreign languages in quite an infallible manner; and the boldness with which we attempt this would seem to prove that our opinion of our attainments must be very high.

I am a subscriber to the *Illustrated London News*—a newspaper which, notwithstanding Wordsworth's onslaught upon it in the well-known narrow-minded sonnet, has fair claims on the gratitude of all of us, and whose illustrations have never been so excellent as they are now; nevertheless, if you will permit me, I should very much like to break a lance with the *Illustrated* in quite a courteous and friendly spirit. One of its contributors in the last number which has reached me—that for October 29—generously undertakes the defence of the Empress, who, it seems, has been accused by some Frenchmen of not knowing how to spell the language of her adopted country. "One has no tolerance," he says, "for the petty minds that at a time like this could devote themselves to elaborate annotation on the spelling of a foreign lady, and an exile. When Frenchmen, public writers, can learn to spell any alien's name—when we have ceased to hear of Sir Gladstanes, Lord Cancellor, and Mr. Brighth, and when the French describer of our Parliament omits to mention that the Duc of Argil then mounted the tribune in the House of Commons, it will be time enough for impertinent busybodies to pick holes in the correspondence of the Spanish lady who taught French ladies dress, if she could not teach French gentlemen courtesy."

Now, it is quite true that French writers are careless about the spelling of English names; it is a national defect in France to be careless about the spelling of names generally, though the French are extremely particular about the orthography of verbs. I have heard it maintained more than once in France that an error in the spelling of a name is not a fault in orthography. I am far from professing so heretical a doctrine, but all who know the French intimately are aware that their ordinary practice about the orthography of names is a lax practice. In England, however, there is a feeling—and a very proper and delicate feeling it is—but when you spell a man's name incorrectly this is not a compliment to him, and so we English are rather especially careful about the spelling of names. This being so, it strikes me as curious that the English either cannot or will not learn how to spell the names of Frenchmen with accuracy. I will proceed to give you a few instances which may or may not be as bad as Sir Gladstanes, Mr. Brighth, or the Duc of Argil. Before doing so I may observe, however, that though I have been a daily reader of French newspapers for the last eight years, I have never met with "Sir Gladstanes," but generally with M. Gladstone; while to call a duke "a duc" is, when you are writing French, not a blunder at all, but a perfectly correct translation. I may also observe that the French habit of calling Englishmen "Sir" is an extremely natural habit. Most Frenchmen know that the translation of *Monsieur* is "Sir," they are taught to begin an English letter with "Sir," and they very naturally imagine that by calling Mr. Gladstone Sir Gladstone they are merely doing what is polite. They have no intention of conferring knighthood upon him. If a snare of this kind existed in French, the English would fall into it exactly in the same way. I should be glad to know in what French newspaper "Sir Gladstanes" made his appearance. He seems to me of English, or rather of Scottish origin. "Stanes" is a termination which might occur to a Scotchman, but would be most unlikely to occur to a Frenchman.

To proceed. How about English spelling of the names of eminent Frenchmen? There was a certain eminent French painter, named Claude Lorrain by all Frenchmen who ever wrote about him, yet the English will persist in calling him Claude Lorraine, which is as absurd as it would be to call the author of the Waverley Novels Sir Walter the Scotchwoman. Claude Lorrain, however, lived a long time since, and an inaccuracy may have descended to present English writers, so that they are hardly responsible for it. But the men of our own day, what of them? I find respectable English writers, such as Mr. Matthew Arnold, for instance, who ought to know better, speaking of Mr. Renan. Now, who in France ever heard of a M. Rénan? I have heard of M. Renan often enough, of M. Rénan not once in this country. And let me observe that considering the difference of pronunciation the error here is quite as great as if a Frenchman were to speak of Mr. Charles Duckens or Mr. B. Disraeli. If they did so, would not English critic sneer at them?

Turning over the pages of the same number of the *Illustrated London News* in which the criticism on French spelling occurs, I find that one correspondent speaks of M. Rane and Admiral Fournichon. Now considering that the name of Admiral Fourichon has been by this time printed at the foot of over so many decrees, in capital letters too, the only explanation I can find for the n in the middle of it is, that so many N's have been struck off the walls in Paris lately that we are likely to find them, like flies, in places where they are not wanted.

Since writing the above paragraph I have been interrupted by the postman, who has brought me some English newspapers, in which I find at the first glance M. Renan and M. Paladin d'Aurelles, instead of D'Aurelle de Paladines. Now, suppose a French writer were to call our Premier Mr. Gladston Kwarse, what would English criticism say? Yet the fault here is equally flagrant.

Passing from the spelling of names to general intelligence of what passes in the other country I may be permitted to observe that, although the English press is in general rather better informed about French affairs than the French press is about English affairs, still it is by no means infallible. For example, on the 29th of October the *Illustrated London News* informed its readers that M. Thiers had had a duel with Count Sack. Now there was precisely one of those mistakes which the foreigner most naturally makes, and from which English writers believe themselves to be perfectly exempt. M. Thiers never had a duel with Count Sack, but he had one with the late Alexandre Dixio, the General's brother, whom I knew very intimately. Alexandre Dixio's name is not so well known in England as the General's; hence the mistake—an extremely natural one. Still, if such a mistake had been committed by a Frenchman, if he had confounded together, for example, Lord Lytton and Sir Henry Bulwer, the diplomatist, it would have been held up as an example of French ignorance. Again, in a recent number of the *Daily News* I read that a German general is before the *fortress* of Dijon, which he has cannonaded. Now, suppose a French writer were to speak of the fortress of Manchester, or any other unfortified town in England, how we should laugh at him! Dijon is not a fortified town at all, but a *ville ouverte*. It used to be fortified in the middle ages. I may add that with the usual English reliance on German sources of information the *Daily News* announced the cannonading of "the fortress of Dijon" at a time when no inhabitant of that place had as yet heard a single shot fired in the present war.

Since writing the above I glance at the London news again, and by accident find that M. Pelletan is a member of the Provisional Government, which is something perfectly new to me. But badly as English journalists spell French names, they excel the French most especially in the use of phrases borrowed from foreign languages. We have heard much about the *morale* of French troops of late from different English papers, and all English writers—even military writers of authority—go on perpetrating this most ludicrous blunder. The right French word to use, if they will use a French word, is not *morale* with an *e* at the end, but *moral*, without the *e*. I drew attention to this some time since in a previous letter, and since then one or two English newspapers have dropped the *e*, on which I heartily congratulate them. Permit me to repeat for the benefit of the rest, that when it is said that a soldier's *moral* is good, it means that his mind is in a hopeful, energetic, courageous mood, whereas when you say that his *morale* is good you *say* (whatever you mean) that he behaves properly as regards the female sex. There are several other habitual English mistakes in quoting French, such as *à l'outrance* for *à outrance*, and the like, but I have kept little or no note of them. Still, if I might have a shilling apiece for all such blunders that I could find in English newspapers and books, I will undertake to say that I could realise a very comfortable income, and one which would not be [illegible] Fortunately as every day's post would bring me shillings in abundance. All English writers quote French more or less, and they hardly ever use a French sentence, however short, without making some palpable mistake.

Still, on the whole, I acknowledge the superior accuracy of the English press. The wonder is, not that there should be numerous mistakes, but that the mistakes should not be more numerous still. All I suggest is, that until we can spell the names of French authors and French ministers, we ought not to be too hard upon Gallic inaccuracy.—*Globe*, Nov. 11.

RUSSIA.

(*Globe*, Nov. 11.)

THAT the Russian Finance Minister should have decided to obtain the whole of the new railway loan announced yesterday from Russia itself, though it may disappoint speculators in the City, ought to create no surprise; for when the last loan of twelve millions sterling was contracted, unusual precautions were taken, for reasons which the St. Petersburg Cabinet has never explained, to prevent any portion of the loan being taken up at home, although it was understood that more than three times the entire amount was offered to be subscribed for in Russia alone. This is the more remarkable, as Russia is a constant borrower; and has already heaped up a debt of nearly two thousand million roubles, absorbing an annual interest of over 12½ millions sterling. Russia is indeed somewhat of a favourite in the money market, and we attribute her success to other causes as well as to the good faith and intentions of the Government.

In Russia we find a very large wealthy element in the population. The higher classes compose nearly 3 per cent. of the 60 millions European subjects of the Czar, or nearly half the number of the total urban population. What, it may be asked, are these compared with the 48 millions of the rural classes? Were these all engaged in husbandry alone, manufacturing industry would appear to have a sorry chance. But, in truth, it is the power of Russia to engage at once such large numbers in productive industry, which constitutes her first material source of strength; while the habits of the Russian peasant—who has been aptly described by Mr Michell as "at the same time, more or less, a mechanic, a manufacturer, a trader, and a labourer for hire"—favour industrial operations through the long months during which agricultural work is in suspense. Moreover, we are told that "in thirteen of the central provinces of Russia, where the soil is less favourable to the development of husbandry, the population is very extensively engaged in industrial pursuits. The manufactures spread over the country, but found mostly in the provinces of Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Jaroslaw give employment to about 358,000 workmen. In all the villages in the latter provinces are interested more or less directly in the development of manufacturing industry. Thousands of hands are employed in the villages of Wladimir in spinning and weaving cotton, while entire village communities devote themselves to some particular branch of industry. Some villages produce hardware, others cutlery; wooden boxes will be made in one commune, boots and shoes in another.

The exclusively manufacturing classes, however, are not numerous in Russia, though they are increasing. In the chief of these industries there is understood to be little more than three-quarters of a million of persons actually engaged, unless the census taken this year adds to the number. Cotton and iron are the principal branches, wool and silk being much neglected, to the advantage of foreign manufacturers. On the other hand, great enterprise extends very generally through the masses of the people, and has raised the Russian peasant to the position he now occupies, however dangerous this may be to the future of the Empire. It appears from Mr. Michell's recent report to the Foreign Office that there are 23,000,000 peasant proprietors in Russia; and that while the landed nobility and gentry, and the merchants who have purchased lands since 1861, form a class of landholders numbering a little over 100,000 (exclusive of their families), and holding one-fifth of the total area of land capable of being cultivated in Russia Proper, the peasantry of Russia, numbering about 48,000,000 of both sexes, and formerly known as serfs, Crown peasants, and appanage peasants, now occupy, under a variety of denominations and forms of tenure, another fifth of the area of cultivable lands. The agricultural element, however, is diminishing, and it is said that a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of villages have for some years past ceased to be agriculturists, although they are still officially included within that category. The Russian Government, indeed, encourages this movement by the imposition of a protective tariff on manufactures. Some new field of employment was indeed requisite; for the old Russian trade is passing into other hands. Australia and America are rivals of Russia in wool production; and in the nine years since the emancipation of the Russian serfs the cattle kept by the Russian peasantry has been reduced by one-half; the tallow exported annually being scarcely a third of that six years ago.

Russian trade on the whole has been far from flourishing during the last few years and it is still depressed. It appears, from a report by Mr. Horace Rumbold, that the exports in the first quarter of the present year showed no improvement over those for 1869. But the imports in 1869 in some cases rose as much as 50 per cent., and only seven out of the 25 principal kinds of commodities imported showed any decrease. Of these latter the most striking is the decrease in the importation of sugar. From 7,000,000 roubles in 1866 it has latterly fallen to 800,000 roubles, thus proving the great extension of the native beet-root sugar industry. The importation of Canton tea increased 11 per cent. Wine in casks advanced 10 per cent., whilst champagne has even increased 14 per cent., notwithstanding the heavy duty to which it is subjected. The importation of salt rose 10 per cent., and raw cotton, now admitted free, was imported to the amount of one-quarter more than in 1868. Cotton yarns and cotton goods, the duties on which were readjusted and partly modified by the new tariff, show an advance of 18 per cent. and 47 per cent. respectively. Tobacco in the leaf rose 22 per cent., while linen goods, though now more lightly taxed, fell off by a third.

"Society in all its gradations appears to have gone mad on railway enterprise" in Russia, observes Mr. Rumbold in a special report on the subject, though he points out considerable method in that madness. The Russian railroads available for traffic last year measured over 6,500 versts, more than four-fifths of them having been laid down within the last ten years. By the end of the present year it is believed more than 3,240 versts will have been added to this amount, to be further increased by upwards of 4,000 versts in the next two or three years. Thus, on the 1st of January 1874, it may be expected that a network of little less than 14,000 versts of railroad (which was expected to be increased by the opening of several other lines, the survey of which has been undertaken, and for which concessions have been granted) will cover a great portion of the surface of the Russian empire. These figures, however significant, Mr. Rumbold remarks, "convey only a partial idea of the energy and zeal with which the Russian Government and the Russian nation have devoted themselves to the task of railway building."

One serious drawback to the financial future of Russia is the immense army which it considers expedient to maintain. An official classification of the population last year admitted nearly four millions as the military element, of course inclusive of the soldiers' families, which, with the restrictions of the Russian regulations upon the marriages of soldiers, we presume do not count one-half of the total. Thus we find some 2½ millions sterling spent on the war and marine departments in peace time, or about one-third of the total expenditure of the empire. What wonder we hear of yearly recurring deficits approaching in their magnitude those of Turkey, and met in a similar manner by loans, though raised at less onerous rates! It would seem hopeless as yet to expect a financial equilibrium in Russia, despite its vast resources and unquestionable prosperity. The present Czar has shown no disposition to abandon the territorial policy of his uncle. The probable issue of events in France and Germany is not calculated to induce the Czar to diminish his legions, while the sinister rumours of Russian naval aspirations support the belief that the marine expenditure for the next few years will increase rather than diminish. Then there is the vast scheme of railways which is absorbing millions of foreign capital. Beneficial as they may eventually be, and possibly remunerative, it is certain that, constructed as they are more with regard to strategetical than commercial considerations, they must entail a heavy expenditure upon the Imperial exchequer. Nevertheless, we augur a great future for Russia, if only in their wisdom her rulers act up to the principle of peace within her own borders.

A SONG OF METZ.

DR. FROLING, of Cologne, the chief physician of a hospital near METZ, has made rather a curious literary discovery in the shape of an old chanson commemorating the taking of Metz by the French in 1552. It is quite in the style of the old German Volkslied, chiefly in its last stanza. Here it is:—

Quand ilz ont veu par ordre
Le canon affusté;
Criant miséricorde
Par-dessus le fossez,
Tenant l'enseigne au poing,
Criant tous vive France!
Vive le roy Henry (*bis*)
Et toute sa puissance.

La deuxiéme journée
Du joly moys d'avril,
Que Metz fut reconnée
Au noble roy Henry,
Le conté de Nantry
Dans Metz, ville de nom,
Le lendemain suivant (*bis*),
Le roy fist son entrée.

Qui feist la chansonette
D'un si tres haisant son,
Fut un souldard de France
Estant en garnison,
Dans Metz, ville de nom,
Au pays de Lorraine
En mangeant du bacon (*bis*),
Auprés d'une fontaine.

THE SONGS OF LONDON.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 5.)

THE cheap literature of London receives perhaps less attention than it deserves. The windows of small shops in narrow streets display broadsheets of songs, each of which is sold for a penny and contains upwards of five thousand lines. The number of different broadsheets which exist is almost incredible, and although we may suppose that the same song occurs in many of them, yet after every deduction has been made, the quantity of popular songs produced quite recently is enormous. There is a perpetual demand for novelties at the music-halls, and the songs which are applauded there are afterwards printed on these broadsheets, just as the choice airs of a new opera are published for use in drawing-rooms. The prevailing taste of the frequenters of music-halls may probably be discovered in these broadsheets, which contain about nine parts of buffoonery to one part of sentiment. Some of these sentimental songs which refer to the sights and sounds of the country must, we should think, be hardly intelligible to the great mass of purchasers of these broadsheets. We find, for instance, one of the Christy Minstrels' songs, "Roaming by the Streamlet." We may well wonder what a person born and bred in a court of Drury Lane thinks of this—

Fair nature's now reposing,
And earth in grey seems dreat,
Each flow'r its leaves now closing,
The sun has sank to rest.

These broadsheets must be bought by thousands of men and women to whom such lines can hardly be intelligible. They go to Epping Forest or Greenwich Park on Easter Monday, and perhaps to Brighton and back on a summer Sunday, and the rest of their lives they spend in the dense mass of building which lies between Holborn and the Strand. The moon and the stars to which the sentimental songster constantly refers shine almost unregarded amid the glare of gas in Drury Lane; and although it is quite possible to roam in London and its suburbs, you must go a good many miles to find a streamlet which does not also do duty as a drain.

We believe that whenever a new song takes the public fancy at the music-halls a fresh broadsheet is issued which contains this new song and as many old songs as are necessary to fill the paper. Songs that were composed during the Prussian war stand side by side with songs that manifestly refer to the war now pending. A German resident in England declares his intention to depart to fight for the Fatherland, but when the war is over he promises to return, because

More money I get ven to you I do come,
Not vork so hart as ven I'm at home.
Husbands we'll get for your fair princesses' hand,
And your money for our own dear Faderland.

This we may take to be an expression of the popular sentiment of the hour. The latest novelty of the music-halls, however, has no reference to foreign politics, although it conveys advice which the French nation would do well to follow. If you find yourself losing money in betting, or distanced by a rival in love, you are recommended to "Turn it up." If this is a fair sample of the minstrelsy of the music-halls it must be owned that they are very harmless and not very lively places. The same sheet contains a long ballad on the adventures of Dick Turpin, who, after many marvellous escapes, came to the gallows through omitting to "turn it up" at the right moment. In fact Dick took a drop too much, got into a row, was locked up as a brawler, and recognised as a highwayman. The concluding lines are rather neat—

And through that drop that he did touch,
He did lose the morning through a drop too much.

If we may judge from these broadsheets, the most popular English heroes are Dick Turpin and Lord Nelson. The Admiral's mode of fighting is as antiquated as the highwayman's mode of robbery; but the exploits of both live equally in the memory of their countrymen.

The sorrows of disappointed lovers find pathetic utterance in these pages. There is first an accidental meeting—

I once took a ride in a twopenny 'bus,
Where opposite to me
Sat such a dear, in her eye was a tear,
Which I thought a pity to see.

She graciously receives the declaration of his passion. He is introduced to her friends and enjoys all the delights of courtship—

Weeks soon passed away,
When one unlucky day
A letter she received.
She did it scan, it was from the young man,
Who she thought had her so deceived.

The young man who comes back from sea maintains the traditional superiority of the sailor over landsmen. He brings rare presents from distant climes, among which is a big monkey—

He gave them all unto his love,
And then when he did me see
He said, "Hallo! soon as you go,"
Then out of window flung me.

The lady adds insult to this injury by saying,

I shall have my sailor brave,
And you may have the monkey.

Another song of the same melancholy character begins in the next column thus—

I'm a flower cut down in the bloom of my youth,
And all through a damsel who spoke not the truth.

This lady was seen turning a mangle. The gentleman offered to assist her, which she allowed. He turned the mangle until he was tired, and then fell on his knees and declared his passion. As an accepted lover he went every day to turn the mangle, and he was happy until he heard that another person performed that function in his absence. The new lover was a marquis—

After that she appear'd quite changed in her manner.
She sold her old mangle and bought a pianner.
Now I couldn't turn that, and, ah! ma, one day,
I found her house closed and my love gone away.

In the next column is a still more doleful ditty—

Once I was happy, but now I'm forlorn,
Like an old coat that is tattered and torn;
Left in this wide world to fret and to mourn,
Betrayed by a maid in her teens.

The rival in this case was a performer on the trapeze, who smiled on the lady as he hung by his house in the air, and was answered by a smile from her. The opposition of parents was unavailing. The new lover employed his gymnastic skill to carry off the lady from an upper chamber, but in this case falsehood received due punishment, for in the husband of her choice she found a master—

He taught her gymnastics and dressed her in tights,
To help him to live at his ease,
And made her assume a masculine name,
And now she goes on the trapeze.

But it is poor comfort to a jilted lover to see a faithless girl unhappy. We begin to think that the course of true love never does run smooth. In the next column is the story of False Nelly of Bethnal Green—

Forsix months her I did court,
And everything I bought,
For we were to be married on the first of May.
But a flash cove named Frank
Told her he'd got quids in the bank,
And with this leary boy she ran away.

We suppose that a specimen of this poetry of the blighted heart is inserted in every column of a sheet in order to prevent readers getting into too good spirits. We find, however, many songs which deal not in sentiment, but sound practical advice, and usually bear some familiar proverb for a title—

John Adams he courted the lively Miss Jones,
But soon after altered what she could wed;
The consequence was, as is often the case,
That some one else asked in his stead.

This song bears the appropriate motto, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." After several striking instances of the application of this proverb, it ends with a piece of excellent advice—

Is there any young gent at this concert to-night,
With the girl of his heart by his side?
If you mean all you say, fix the wedding-day,
Buy the ring and proclaim her your bride.

In the same page is another song, which might have been ranged under the same title. A gentleman arrives rather late with his gent under a lady's window. Another gentleman with a pot arrives, and also a ladder of ropes, has been there before him—

"What's a-on the ground?" quoth he,
"It is plain that she loves,
Here's some gentle man's gloves,
And they never longs to me."

It is remarkable that man is almost always the victim in these tragedies. But here, by way of change, is a ballad of a love-sick maiden—

I had a martial lover, one who noble looked and grand,
A trombone player in the Horse Guards Sunday morning band.

With poetical disregard of history, the song states that the handsome bandsman of the Guards was sent with his regiment to New Zealand—

And whether he got tomahawked or naturally died,
Got eat up by the natives wild or took a tattooed bride,
I cannot tell, but I know well, while sleeping all alone,
I dream of Peter Pipeclay playing tunes on his trombone.

In the same column is a prophecy written for the beginning of the present year. The Poor Law Guardians have resolved, it seems, to try the "black holes" themselves before putting paupers into them. Tradesmen will supply genuine articles of full weight. Landlords will not distrain for rent. Cabmen may charge what they like. Penny pies will contain rumsteak. The railways will not kill above ten men a day. The Crystal Palace will be open on Sunday at a penny a head, and,

With poor old Ireland Gladstone and Bright
Will do the proper and mase it all right.

Whatever they act at music-halls, they certainly speak excellent morality. Here and there we find a song which tells of other than merely sentimental sorrows. "Hope for the Best" is the title of a very mournful ballad, which describes the sufferings of the artisans of London—

Provisions are high, men's wages are low,
And all kinds of trade is at a stand,
When in want of a meal to their uncle's they go,
In the case with the poor working-man.

If that is not rhyme it is truth. It is a long lane, says the chorus, that has no turning, and let us hope that the rich will turn their thoughts towards the suffering poor. The author of this song accepts society as it is, and seeks only to improve its working. It is remarkable that Socialism and other extreme opinions are almost entirely unrepresented in these broad sheets.

There is a touch of genuine poetry in the following—

The star in the east 'twas once shining bright,
And plenty of work all around,
The ship-building trade is in a sad plight
In the workhouses tradesmen are found.

The concluding lines are forcibly applicable to the present time—

Starvation is slaying far more than the sword,
If's made widows and orphans you'll own;
If the wealthy give money for charity abroad,
The poor [illegible]

The author of "The Man at the Wheel" must be a real poet—

I'm steerman on the bright blue Thames,
Aboard a penny boat.

To forget the true colour of the Thames shows a strong power of imagination. The author of the "Periwinkle Man" is entitled to a high place among moral teachers. The lesson which he enforces is that no man can tell what luck may be in store for him if he only takes care to be in the way of it when it comes. He resolves to stick to the periwinkle trade in spite of every disappointment, and so

Some day I may be seen as purveyor to the Queen,
The Prince of Wales and Royal Family,
Making bold enough to ask, taking pleasure in the task,
If Her Majesty would like some winkles for her tea.

The proportion of slang to common English in these songs is perhaps not so large as might have been expected. The most absurd and inane compositions of the music-halls are of course to be found in these sheets, but there could hardly be a more forcible censure of the "Champagne Charlie" style than is conveyed in the septuagenarian's song—

To hear them praise a sparkling wine,
It makes a man severe,
When he knows they cannot raise the price
Of half a pint of beer.

It should be added that the old songs which fill up the sheets are almost without exception good. The best known of Dibdin's compositions are a never-failing stopgap. Thus the most flimsy product of the music-halls is united with work of enduring texture.

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